

The Abbeville Press and Banner.

BY HUGH WILSON.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1844

GO TO THE STORE OF

L. W. WHITE

And you will find NOW is the favored time to get good bargains. We are clearing out a great many goods in order to make room for the

Immense Stock of Fall and Winter Goods

WHICH IS COMING IN EVERY DAY. WE ARE STILL HAVING A LIVELY TRADE AND ARE ENTIRE STRANGERS TO THE ACCUSTOMED DULLNESS OF THE MID-SUMMER MONTHS. COME AND DO BUSINESS WITH US AND YOU ARE SURE TO BE PLEASED.

LOWNDESVILLE MATTERS.

The Hill City Realizes a Loss, While Cokesbury Makes a Distinctive Gain—Crop Conditions—Troupe on a Trip.

Lowndesville, July 31, 1899. Messrs. J. E. Allen and J. M. Hucklebee went to Mr. Carmel Monday.

Dr. S. M. Orr, of Anderson, came down Monday, called to see Mrs. Jas. H. Bell, who has been very sick for some time.

Mr. W. B. Power and Mrs. G. W. Spear, of Monterey, were on Monday the guests of Dr. A. J. Speer.

Mr. J. G. Hucklebee was called to Anderson Monday on business.

Dr. W. S. Stokes and Mr. S. F. Eppe left Tuesday morning for Ninety Six, to attend the District Conference to be held in that place, beginning that night.

It is rather unusual for a Methodist congregation to change its pastor twice in the same year. Such however, has been the experience of this church this year.

At the last session of the South Carolina Conference, Rev. W. S. Stokes was assigned to this work. Very soon thereafter, he and his family moved into our midst. They were soon gained a high position among our people. They at once were given the confidence and esteem of all of our people, and have steadily and surely risen till now it will be hard to sever the ties which have been formed.

At a late meeting of the board of trustees of the Cokesbury Conference School, Dr. Stokes was elected rector of that very important and renowned institution of learning. While no one, who at all knows Dr. Stokes, can for a moment doubt his fitness for the place nor question the election, yet as we are all more or less creatures of selfishness, we can but feel that in this change in his surroundings, Cokesbury's gain has been brought about by our loss. He is well equipped for the duties of life. During his boyhood and early young manhood, he had the best literary education advantages to be found, which he improved to the fullest extent. He then stored his mind with all that was to be learned in the materia medica. Although quite a young man, he has already made his mark in teaching, in the practice of medicine and in preaching. His well proven stand along these lines, gives promise of much future usefulness. Wherever he has been tried he has been fully up to the mark. He is a man of high character, and it is in saying that his management of his present position will give to it an impetus upward and onward, which will in the near future raise it to the high standard of excellence which it once occupied in the days long gone by to which it is so eminently entitled. The best wishes of all of our people will go with him and his family to their new home, and hope for them future health, prosperity and happiness.

Miss Ethel Speer spent the most of last week among friends in the Monterey neighborhood.

Miss Ida Watson, of Anderson, came down a few days ago, and has since been with her sister, Mrs. E. B. Allen.

Mr. Clarence Young, of Anderson, came down Saturday to spend a few days with the family at the residence of Mr. J. M. Hucklebee.

Miss Mary Robertson, of Abbeville, came up a few days ago on a visit to the family of Mr. C. L. Clinkscales and other relatives in this community.

The crop conditions have changed much for the better in the past week. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday good rains fell, not only in this immediate section, but in all others, so far as heard from. While the rains did not mean thoroughly soaked, the rains did much good, but with it, all an average crop cannot be expected. However, if the people will give that increased attention and care to the fall and winter crops, that the situation demands, next year we will not be the hard one, that the long continued drought gave promise of. Corn and peas have been planted since the rains and they will perhaps be of some help.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Clinkscales lost their second little boy on Saturday with something like congestion.

Messrs. Harper & Lattimer have bought Mr. J. B. LeRoy's stock of goods, and will move them to their present stand near the depot. Mr. LeRoy has been engaged in the mercantile business here for about thirty years. He has been regarded as an honest dealer, and it is much regretted that he is called upon to change his business.

planter had been following his system of farming our country would be in a much better condition than it now is. It is really a treat to visit his place, and see his prosperity and his prospects for a good crop this year.

STILL MOVING.

South Carolina's Steps Toward a Glorious Future.

Abbeville—Water-power-Electrical Plant. The city has granted contract for municipal lighting to Sayer & Lee. This firm has purchased water rights on Little river, near Abbeville, will develop the power of same and transmit it for lighting and power purposes. Bennettsville-Cotton Mill.—The Bennettsville Manufacturing Co. (reported several months ago as organized), new building mill, has decided to put in 10,000 spindles at the start instead of 50,000, as was at first announced. The capital stock will be increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000; J. B. Phipps, treasurer.

Blacksburg-Brick Works and Oil Mill.—The Cherokee Manufacturing Co., reported last week as incorporated, will build brick works of 25,000 capacity daily; machinery all owned; also erect a cottonseed oil mill; also erect a cottonseed oil mill; also erect a cottonseed oil mill.

Chester-Cotton Mill.—The Springville Mill will build a 6000 spindle, carding engine and intermediate to supply yarn to its 475 looms; the last forty of these looms are ordered; company will extend building to 1250 feet, double dyeing capacity, erect picker house and warehouse, also forty tenements.

Chester-Cotton Mill.—The Springville Mill will build a 6000 spindle, carding engine and intermediate to supply yarn to its 475 looms; the last forty of these looms are ordered; company will extend building to 1250 feet, double dyeing capacity, erect picker house and warehouse, also forty tenements.

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THIS IS BAD NEWS!

Yellow Fever in the Soldiers' Home at Hampton—Thirty Cases and Three Deaths Reported Yesterday—Great Alarm in Hampton, Newport News and Old Point—Those Places Will Quarantine Against the Soldiers' Home—There are Four Thousand Old Soldiers at the Home, and the Results May be Disastrous Even if the Disease is Confined to that Institution.

Newport News, Va. July 30.—There are thirty cases of what is believed to be genuine yellow fever at the National Soldiers' Home, near Hampton, and three deaths from disease were reported today. There were several other deaths at the institution yesterday, but it cannot be stated to night that all of them were caused by yellow fever. Newport News and Hampton will quarantine against the Soldiers' Home, and the Government authorities at Old Point have already adopted this step, and no street cars are allowed to enter the reservation. Quarantine Officer Hobson, this morning went to the Soldiers' Home to verify the statement that there are no cases of yellow fever at the Home, and that there were three deaths from the malarial fever. While no one outside of the Soldiers' Home knew anything about the existence of the yellow fever until today, it is said that the disease made its appearance three days ago. The most rigid quarantine regulations will be enforced to prevent the spread of the malarial fever.

The news has created great excitement in Newport News, Old Point, Hampton, and the most vigorous measures were resorted to prevent its spread. There are 4000 veterans at the Home, and nearly 1000 excursion parties went through it last week.

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MILL CHAPEL.

Active Efforts Made to Build a Place of Worship at the Cotton Mill.

Mrs. Morse was seeing our people yesterday soliciting subscriptions toward the building of a house of worship at the Cotton Mill.

The mill people themselves have evinced a commendable earnestness in the matter, and have subscribed liberally to this fund. It now seems probable that a house will be built as soon as the building material can be had.

From the organization of the mill Mrs. Morse has taken great interest in the spiritual welfare of those who live in the cottages, and her labors are about to be crowned with success in the erection for them of a house of worship.

A school house is badly needed, and if a chapel and school house could be combined, the school authorities might be willing to contribute something toward building it.

The chapel, as we understand, is not to be a sectarian institution, but it is to be a house in which ministers of any orthodox faith may be invited to expound gospel truths, and where the Sunday Schools may be organized and taught.

Those good citizens who believe in home missions could not contribute to a better cause, and it is to be hoped that the gospel may not be withheld from those who are at our very doors, and who seek the privilege of worshipping according to their own convictions.

The idea that Christians are absolved from obligations to their neighbors because we have churches in town to which they are summoned every Sunday morning, will not hold good.

The idea that our neighbors may go to the bad man's house because they do not conform to our way of thinking is not to be commended.

The idea that we can consistently let our neighbors perish for the want of the gospel, while millions are spent in foreign missions is hardly consistent with the tenets of the Christian religion.

The idea that efforts are to be withheld from bringing our neighbors into the fold, and who thirst for the gospel, may be tolerated on the ground that we are more zealous about people who desire to die on cold missionary state occasions.

The idea that we should force our religion on strangers, and withdraw our protecting arms from neighbors, it occurs to us, is not coming up to best of the Christian standard.

Charity begins at home; it extends to our neighbors; and then it goes to the further shores of our own land, and finally it overflows, and finds a place among those people who regard cold missionary as the choicest of dishes on occasions where only the select are invited to dine.

We have all kinds of material for making wreaths from a beautiful assortment of plants to the finest silks and satins. Colored muslins, lawns, organdies, piques, crapes and ribbons, all of the latest styles, and at very low prices. We have a large stock of white goods, and a lot of white goods at 12 1/2 cents a yard. We have some extra good values in white goods at 5 and 10 cents a yard.

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Practical Irrigation in Georgia.

By F. J. MERRIAM.

The question of irrigation is one which excites instant interest wherever we hear it mentioned, and if you happen to raise an extra fine crop of anything, the fact that you have irrigation explains it all, no matter how many other factors may have been instrumental in bringing about the result.

When putting in a system of irrigation there are a number of questions which must be answered before we are sure that it will prove a profitable investment. First, in regard to your water supply. Second, your location, and lay of the land. Third, the crop to be irrigated, and, fourth, the method of irrigation it is best to adopt.

It is almost an absolute necessity that there be a stream of water through the property which is not likely to go dry, and which will give you a sufficient supply of water, for it is seldom that wells, even if dug very large, will afford enough water. I have, however, known of one or two cases where they have proved a success.

LOCATION AND LAY OF LAND. If you contemplate irrigating your place, it is very important that your location be convenient to a good market, for the crop will not be worth the trouble of raising unless it can be sold at a profit. The lay of the land must also be considered. It should have a gentle slope, with the rows laid off so that water will run freely along them without washing. It will not pay to irrigate very steep land, for water how well it is ferried, it is very difficult to lay off the rows so that you can irrigate them without allowing the land to wash more or less.

Very flat land should also be avoided, as such land is difficult to irrigate unless you have a very large supply of water. It is also often necessary to dig the land, and unless the under-drainage is perfect, much damage would be done the growing crops by the land becoming too wet.

THE CROP TO BE IRRIGATED. As a rule it will not pay to irrigate ordinary farm crops here at the South, for we nearly always have sufficient rain to make these crops, and with proper cultivation, failure is very rare, while the increase in this crop due to the irrigation would not pay for the outlay. In fact, there are very few crops outside of berries and vegetables which will pay to irrigate. Now and then we have a reason when it would pay to irrigate corn, provided we had a natural water supply; i. e., where the water of a stream can be diverted into a head ditch from which it could be turned directly into the field. This method is so simple and inexpensive that it would pay on almost any crop in a very dry year. But when we arrange for a cross-furrow and engine with lines of pipes, we must have a money crop to apply it to where the returns will be correspondingly great.

METHODS OF IRRIGATION. Among the different methods of irrigation we have a great deal about the ram and the windmill. Now while these two methods are admirably adapted for applying water for the raising of lawns and lawns, they are not so well adapted for the raising of crops. When we come to field work they are quite out of the question, as it requires 10,000 to 15,000 gallons of water to properly irrigate an acre, while the amount of water which they pump in a given space of time is so small that large storage tanks are necessary in order to make them all at operative, and a storage tank is a source of expense and worry from start to finish. It also requires time to arrange for a cross-furrow and engine with lines of pipes, to carry the water to the field, and a larger one to convey it to the field. But there are so many ways and methods of irrigation, that I shall not take up the subject of storage tanks or reservoirs in the present article.

THE DAM AND THE HILLSIDE DITCH. The most satisfactory method of irrigation is the natural one of damming up or turning aside a stream, and conveying the water to the field in a main or head ditch, from which the water is turned, where convenient, into other ditches or furrows, to be again subdivided into smaller streams and turned down between the rows of growing crops. Care should be taken when planting a crop to be irrigated, not to have the rows too long, for in this event the upper end of the rows will become too wet before the lower end is sufficiently irrigated. Where it is necessary to have long rows, we arrange for a cross-furrow and a redistribution of water about every fifty yards.

It is absolutely necessary that the land to be irrigated, especially bottom lands, be well underdrained in order to carry off any surplus water. The writer once made a sad mistake and ruined a fine patch of cabbage with irrigation where the land was not properly underdrained, and the result was a very heavy rain; the soil became saturated and could not rid itself of the surplus water. Result, most of the cabbage wilted down and died.

THE GASOLINE ENGINE. The next best method, and one which is

proving quite a success in this locality, is to put the water on by direct pressure with a gasoline engine. A three or six horse power engine with rotary or regular suction and force pump will deliver three thousand gallons of water per hour, any ordinary distance, at a cost of \$100 per day, and with very little attention. If the engine is properly regulated and lubricated it will run half a day without being looked after, although it is better to notice it every hour or so. One line of pipe to the field is all that is necessary, with cocks to let the water out where it is wanted. Care should be taken to have a proper basin to draw the water from, to prevent sand from getting into the pump and wearing out the packing. The water should be run down between the rows the same as with the natural system; because it is less work than to put it on with a hose and sprinkler, and because there is less loss from evaporation, while the benefit to the crop is fully as great.

The steam engine, while it will pump the water all right requires the constant attention of one man, and the cost of fuel is much greater. Where there is an abundant supply of water with considerable fall, the new hydraulic engines may prove a success, but we cannot say, not having tried them. With us it is a question of making a little water go a long way; and for this purpose the natural system supplemented by the gasoline engine gives us the best results.

Battle Hill, Ga.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

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DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. S. G. Thomson,

OFFICE UPSTAIRS ON McILWAIN

Corner, Abbeville, S. C.

DR. J. A. DICKSON,

SURGEON DENTIST.

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ers. Summer School for Teachers. 24 In-

structors, 147 students. Total enrollment, 644.

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June 26, 1899, if Chapel Hill, N. C.

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Livingston & Perrin, I will continue the

business at the old stand, serving the people

with the best of fresh meats, bread and fish.

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T. H. MAXWELL.

Sept. 7, 1898. if

J. L. HILL & CO.,

No. 3 ROSENBERG BLOCK.

WE HAVE MOVED OUR WAGON AND

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erance is

OWENSBORO WAGONS.

These wagons were given first prize over all

competitors at the Nashville Exposition. We

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Buggies, Carriages, Harness, &c.

Give us a call before buying. We guarantee

satisfaction.

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The Hall Gin is the Best.